

PRIESTS QUIT POSTS

Disturbances in France Grow Fewer Each Day.

CERTAIN CASES TO BE TRIED

Government Will Issue No More Summons for Offense of Saying Mass—Prefects Take Charge of Church Valuables—Bishop Renou Demanded to Be Ejected Forcibly.

Paris, Dec. 18.—Reports of excitement in connection with the carrying out of the separation law are becoming rarer daily, although an occasional demonstration is recorded in the provinces. Declarations continue to be made in various sections of the country. One was this morning for the Church of St. Sulpice, in this city. Many have been made in Ardennes.

The government has decided to issue no more summonses for the offense of saying mass in the churches of Paris and the department of the Seine, considering that the fact of the violation of the law of 1881 has been already sufficiently established. The further programme in this regard has not been announced. It may be the intention of the authorities to select certain cases for prosecution. In the farther provinces prosecutions are still going on.

Prosecutor Doesn't Like Work.

The minister's report, who is prosecuting Archbishop Arnould at Brignolles, said in accepting the post of public prosecutor that he never believed that he one day would be obliged to pursue the representative of God on earth. Living in a country where each individual ought to respect the law, the clergy had outraged him. He asked the court to pronounce condemnation in order to indicate to all the cures of France that they are Frenchmen before they are priests, and that they must obey the common law. Mgr. Arnould was found guilty and fined two francs.

The archives of Cardinal Richelieu were removed from his palace before he left yesterday. The furnishings are being removed to-day. The bishop is the only guard at the palace. Mgr. Arnould had violated it daily at the direction of his spiritual chief. The republic could not and ought not to tolerate citizens in its own territory obeying the commands of a foreigner. He asked the court to pronounce condemnation in order to indicate to all the cures of France that they are Frenchmen before they are priests, and that they must obey the common law. Mgr. Arnould was found guilty and fined two francs.

Cardinal Lecot Refuses Demand.

The sequester at Bordeaux summoned Cardinal Lecot to remit, or cause to be remitted to him within three days, the cash and deeds, of which he is the guardian. The cardinal replied, refusing to comply with the "barbarous injunction."

The bishopric of Laval was vacated at 9 o'clock this morning. Bishop Renou insisted that force be applied to him before he would leave. Simultaneously the seminaries were vacated, soldiers breaking in the doors, and compelling the occupants to quit. The bishop of Coutances left on the prefect's demand.

Other Disturbances Reported.

There was some disturbance at Ajaccio, Corsica, when the seminaries were vacated. The soldiers were forced to smash the doors to gain entrance.

The mayor of a town near Rochelle resigned rather than act against the clergy. The three grace days allowed to the Paris churches has expired. The chief sequesters describe the future method of procedure thus: Summonses will be issued notifying the present holders of church property to hand it all over to the representative of the department of domains.

By the decision of the council of ministers, the new religious bill, which it is hoped will furnish a basis of compromise of the pending religious dispute, will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies without being divided into sections. The ministers are determined to have the measure adopted as a whole or rejected.

TO BOYCOTT FRENCH GOODS.

Massachusetts Knights of Columbus Will Urge in Action.

Boston, Dec. 18.—The Massachusetts councils of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic organization numbering 1,000,000 members in this country, Canada, and Mexico, have joined heartily in the movement to boycott goods of French manufacture, especially those used in Catholic churches.

Copies of a resolution extending sympathy and encouragement to the Catholics of France, denouncing the government for its action in suppressing the church, and declaring that as strict boycott on goods made in France will bring the French government to a realization of the feeling among Catholics in this country, are being sent to every council in America.

BRYCE IS THE FAVORITE.

His Selection as Ambassador to America Expected Here.

It is regarded as probable here that the British Foreign Office will soon announce that James Bryce, now chief secretary for Ireland, will be appointed to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as the British Ambassador to this country. There has been, however, no official information received in Washington. Before any announcement of the selection is made the British government will ask the State Department if the appointment of Mr. Bryce would be acceptable to this government. It is a foregone conclusion that the selection would be highly satisfactory.

The recent criticism of the administration of his office by Sir Mortimer Durand, which have appeared in the English press, have caused considerable surprise here, where the ambassador is very generally liked, and is regarded as one of the ablest men in the Diplomatic Corps.

One of the chief statements made against him is that he is not familiar, to the extent he should be, with American affairs. As a matter of fact, there has probably never been a foreign diplomat representative in Washington who knew more about current events in American politics and commerce, or who was more generally acquainted with the officials of Washington, and especially with members of Congress, than the present head of the British mission to this country.

Prof. Blue Delivers Lecture.

The first of the series of five lectures to be given this winter under the auspices of the Bible study department of the Y. M. C. A. took place last evening at the association's hall, where Prof. Leonard A. Blue gave a talk on "How we got our English prayerbook." The meeting was largely attended.

Warfield to Give Bond To-day.

Gordon Warfield, who was arrested on Monday evening on the charge of grand larceny, will be released on \$500 bail some time to-day. Arrangements were made last night for giving bond. The detectives who were working on the case have recovered all but \$50 of the money.

DAILY FASHION HINT.



Princess Empire in Shetland Cloth.

One of the smartest adaptations of the princess-Empire mode is herewith depicted. Made of cream-colored shetland cloth, the skirt portion, fitted and finished in tailor style with machine stitching in heavy rope silk instead of the usual machine silk thread. The corsage effect of the blouse is gained by a wonderfully pretty embroidered design of peacock eyes done in old blue and gold on brown velvet and outlined with heavy black silk. A smart lace chemise, banded with brown satin, finishes the neck in dainty fashion. Embroidered bands cuff the short puffed sleeves of the cloth.

CONGO IS A HOT POTATO

Senate Leaders Trying to Drop It Nicely.

Colored Petitioners Who Want This Government to Colonize American Negroes Over There.

The Congo question is fast assuming the role of a hot potato in the Senate. The Foreign Relations Committee will meet this morning to hear Senator Spooner's plan for dropping the whole matter. He believes that the noninterference clause tacked on the Algerias treaty the other day distinctly lets this government out of the distasteful job of proposing for England's benefit an international inquiry into the atrocities of which King Leopold and his friends are accused in their administration of Congo affairs.

Senator Lodge, who has been more or less occupied of late in listening to volumes of complaint from missionaries, their relatives, and friends about the horrors of the Congo, is now half inclined to wish he had not been so quick to put in his resolution. He is credited with a purpose to get it out of the committee to-day if possible with a favorable report and let it breathe its last on the Senate calendar.

The idea is the more welcome because in all probability, it is said, when the Senate again reaches the subject after the holiday recess, Belgium will have taken over the Congo from Leopold, and it would, if anything, be more than ever inadvisable for this government to interfere in the least with a political question in Europe.

In the meantime, the main question, whether England is to get the right-of-way she desires across Congo for the Cape to Cairo Railroad, and whether the United States will be able to help her, is as much in doubt as it has been for many years.

Senator Fairbanks received yesterday scores of petitions which the Committee on Foreign Relations would do well to read this morning. They evidently came from colored people, who have had the Congo matter called to their attention. They ask that the United States acquire a territory 500 miles by 1,000 (which is about the size of the Congo Free State), and colonize there all the colored families in this country that were willing to go, and that all negro convicts in prisons in the United States have their sentences commuted to transportation to the Congo. The petitioners would like to have the United States exercise a protectorate over the colony for at least ten years.

Mr. Fairbanks was in sore doubt what to do with these petitions, but finally decided that they should go, with the Congo question, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Patterson presented a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the charges that a Congo lobby had been maintained in Washington, and that a fully accredited consular representative of a foreign government had been sending communications to Senators with a view of influencing their judgment and actions relative to the Congo Free State. The resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HEAR STORIES OF WEALTH.

Reports Made on San Juan Bautista Mines Promoters.

Promoters and stockholders of the San Juan Bautista Mining Company to the number of 190 gathered around the banquet table at the New Willard last night to hear about the mining ventures of the company in Mexico and incidentally to raise \$50,000 to put in machinery and develop the property. To raise this money it is proposed to sell 25,000 shares of the stock at \$2 a share, which is said to be listed at \$3 and salable at that figure in the market.

After the dinner it was stated by officers of the company that it owns about 500 acres of rich mining lands in Mexico within fifty miles of the Greene mines, at Cananea, in Sonora, Mexico, which was worked by the native Indians, and the Spaniards after them, from which it is supposed some \$3,000,000 has been taken. But it was shown that by the crude methods of the past more ore was left in the slag heaps than is possessed by many mines that are being worked at a profit in these modern days.

Prof. Charles E. Ely, instructor in chemistry at Gallaudet College, this city, was present and gave the results of his assay of the ores taken both from the slag heaps and from the mines, and his analysis showed that both were rich in

silver, gold, and copper, with paying quantities of lead in some of the ore. The territory owned by the company contains twenty-two mines, all of great value, it is said.

Hon. John M. Stevens, Representative from Texas, was one of the principle speakers at the banquet. He described a visit to the mines a few years ago and told of his surprise at their richness.

Capt. C. B. Dahlgren, son of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N., made a long speech, in which he described a visit to the mines in 1875, and told of a book he published in 1882, before the mines were exploited.

President F. T. Chamberlain, of the company, presided, and told the stockholders much about the worth of the mines. Secretary A. G. Drake also spoke briefly, adding some facts not touched upon by the others.

Subscription lists were passed around, and it is said a considerable part of the 25,000 shares was taken by these present.

WILL REMEMBER CHILDREN.

Mystic Shrine to Distribute Christmas Baskets to Waifs.

Six hundred baskets of food, containing all the luxuries of a holiday dinner, are to be distributed among the poor on Christmas Eve by the Mystic Shrine, Almas Temple.

The following committee has charge of the preparation and distribution of the baskets: W. C. Lang, chairman; J. S. Jones, H. S. Merrill, J. C. Kelper, Allen Bussell, John A. Ellinger, Henry L. Gosling, Louis A. Dent, Sidney R. Jacobs, William H. Franklin, Bert H. Brockway, Harry O. Bailey, Charles Jacobson, and Will A. Haley.

A Christmas tree with a Santa Claus and candy and nuts and other good things will be provided for the poor children Monday afternoon. Noble John A. Ellinger will act as Santa and entertain the young folks. Noble Charles Jacobson has charge of the arrangements.

Italian Dies; Assassin Caught.

Fasquall Maranzono, the Italian who was mortally wounded in a quarrel at a house on Army street southwest Monday night, died at the Emergency Hospital yesterday as the result of an internal injury caused by a blow from a hatchet.

Maranzono also received a severe cut on the back of his head, which fractured his skull. After eluding the authorities for a considerable time, Harry Wilson, colored, who committed the deed, was arrested by Officers Barre and Davis early in the afternoon in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va., and brought to this city.

FROM WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT.

The poor would fare much better in this world were it not for the greediness of those who can afford to pay for all they have. There have been a good many excellent charities established for the needy who are deprived of their rights and privileges by the comfortable middle class, and from time to time these projects are abandoned simply because they do not reach the class for which they were intended.

Some years ago a musical society, of the best grade, adopted the plan of giving concerts for wage-earners at prices which they could afford to pay. There was joy among the men and women who had been deprived of the pleasure of hearing good music because of its price, and tickets were in great demand. Distributing stations were established at large business houses, and the plan was working admirably when a low grumble of dissatisfaction reached the ears of the originator of the plan.

The tickets had been appropriated by the well-to-do. Influence was used to secure them under the guise of well-deserved favors, and the inevitable was bound to happen. The concerts are a thing of the past, and those who killed them are paying full price for the music they want to hear. This is but one instance in a long list of greedy acts on the part of those who should pay because they are able to do it.

Dispensaries are used freely by others than those for whom they exist, and free beds in hospitals are not always occupied by patients who cannot pay. There are not a hundredth part as many as there should be even if every bed were devoted to its legitimate purpose. There are dental schools where work is done free of charge; the expense of materials is paid by the patrons. Such places are blessings to tiny incomes, and they are largely patronized by another class. Free "shows," as I heard one woman call them, are sure to attract crowds of persons who do not need them—the real needy are more modest and retiring, and that is one reason why they are forced into the background.

There are home bakeries and inexpensive lunch rooms, founded for small incomes, and overrun with arrogant patrons who thus save more money to spend on personal adornment. None of these places make money, and most of them are not even on a self-paying basis, yet I am sure that those who pay the yearly deficit have little idea of the real working of the plans. Nobody feels any enthusiasm over supplying luxuries to those who have comforts, I fancy, yet that is just what many philanthropists are doing, whether they like it or not.

It is hard to weed out the bogus cases in the endeavor to help humanity. A working girl, who has recently come into a fortune, is getting a bit of experience that will not strengthen her faith in the world and its people. Her mail is formidable, and the bulk of it is composed of marriage offers and appeals for help from girls who ought to have more pride than to beg of strangers, or even of acquaintances, girls as well off as she used to be. The men are fortune-hunters—they need no other distinguishing mark—and the girl seems much too sensible to be caught in traps. But clever bait is often used.

NOT ACTUALLY SUFFERING.

"While the people of South Dakota are not actually suffering from a lack of coal," Senator Kittredge said last evening, "there is undoubtedly a shortage of coal. From what I gather from correspondence and otherwise, the situation has been caused by the retail dealers delaying their orders so as to get the benefits derived from the reduction of rates on each of the railroads in the State."

"I am not prepared to state that this reduction is responsible for the famine in the other States throughout the Northwest, not having heard from the other sections. But the conditions in South Dakota seem to be due to the circumstances stated. The reduced rates have been in force a month or more, I think, and, in my opinion, the companies will soon have the situation in hand and be able to furnish the different towns with coal. I do not think the railroad officials are to blame. I think they have done everything possible."

Notice Given During October.

Notice was given during October by the railroads that there was to be a reduction in the rates for hauling coal. The weather at that time was still warm. When ordering their winter supply of coal from the mines and storage stations the retail dealers made requests that shipments be held until after the 20 per cent reduction in rates had gone into effect.

The coal was stored at the mines, as there was only a limited number of retail dealers who had ordered fuel shipped previous to the reduction of the schedule. After the new rates went into force there was a rush of business. Thousands of orders were awaiting for the reduced rates, and as fast as cars could be secured were started toward their destination.

Naturally a congestion along the railroads was the result. There was a shortage of cars with which to haul the coal. Dealers in the different sections had postponed placing their orders as long as possible. When cold weather set in a few weeks ago it found the yards practically empty and the bins of the people with little or no fuel.

Unable to Supply Demand.

Gradually the weather became colder, but the dealers were unable to supply the demand. Most of them had coal on the way, but it was slow in arriving. They had ordered the coal with the understanding that it be held until after the reduction of rates went into effect. The mines and the dealers declined the requests and as a consequence the railroads, soon after the date of the previously announced low rates, had more cars on their lines than they could conveniently handle. A shortage of cars for the delayed coal orders also aided in the congestion and famine following.

With hundreds of cars of coal on the roads it is thought the shortage in the Northwest will soon be remedied.

PROBE UNJUST RATE CHARGE.

Interstate Commissioners Hear Complaints Against Thirty Roads.

Hearings were begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday in the case of the complaint of the North Carolina Case Workers' Association against the Southern and about thirty other railroad companies. A violation of the new rate act is alleged. Representative manufacturers from the Eastern, Central, and Southern territories appeared before the commission yesterday. The railroad side of the story will be told to-day.

Unjust and unreasonable rates in the transportation of furniture from points in the East to Pacific Coast points is alleged. It is charged that the railroads, in quoting rates for the carriage of property, require shippers to pay for 20,000 pounds of freight regardless of the capacity of the car that may be used for the purpose. For example, it was testified that some cars are only large enough to hold 10,000 pounds. Despite this the railroads demand pay for 20,000 pounds of freight, where in innumerable instances only one-half that quantity is carried.

Several representatives of the defendant railroads were present.

FUNERAL OF A. D. JOHNSTON.

Was One of the Oldest Treasury Department Employees.

The funeral of A. D. Johnston, long employed in the Treasury Department, and well known in the government offices, will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, from his late home, 122 V street. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Green, of Calvary Baptist Church, and the interment will take place in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Mr. Johnston was born in Kentucky, November 12, 1828. His early days were spent on the Mississippi River as the captain of a steamboat.

Mr. Johnston was in the employment of the government for over twenty-five years, and in that time passed over twenty examinations, and held the position of head bookkeeper when he died. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Capt. Z. L. Tanner's Funeral.

Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., retired, was buried in Arlington Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from his late home, 224 R street. The services were conducted by Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church. The choir from the All Souls' Church sang several selections.

After the services at the house the body was taken, with military escort, to Arlington.

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Between H and I Streets.

BETTY BRADEN.

NEW LAW IS BLAMED

Coal Dealers Waiting for the Lower Railroad Rate.

REAL CAUSE OF FUEL FAMINE

Hundreds of Cars of Coal Are Now on the Way to the Frozen Northwest—Senator A. B. Kittredge Tells About the Situation in South Dakota—Unable to Supply Demand.

The Hepburn railroad rate law is blamed now for the coal famine in the Northwest.

According to the new law the railroad officials are required to give thirty days notice to the public before either an advance or a reduction is made in the rates on their respective lines.

The companies of the Northwest announced a 20 per cent reduction on the transportation of coal several weeks ago. To take advantage of this the retail coal dealers ordered their winter supply of fuel with instructions that the shipments be not made until after the new rate went into effect. The reduction has been in effect more than a month, but the railroad companies have never been able to catch up with the rush of business which the delayed orders had caused.

This is the situation in South Dakota, which has been mentioned as one of the States short of coal, according to Senator A. B. Kittredge. He has received his information from personal letters and published accounts of the fuel shortage in the newspapers.

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American Mixed Candy.
Fresh and strictly pure. 15c; 8 lbs. \$1.00.
Vanilla Marshmallows.
25c pound tin boxes; 25c 15-pound.
Five-pound Boxes Chocolates.
Assorted flavors and extra fine. \$1.75.
Fancy Chocolates and Bon Bons.
Xmas special. 1 lb., 6c; 2 lbs., \$1.25.
French Cream Candy.
Fresh and strictly pure. 20c; 6 lbs. \$1.00.
Chocolate Cream Drops.
A really fine confection. 25c lb.
Royal Gum Drops.
Tasty and pure. 15c and 30c lb.
Five-pound Boxes Glace Fruit.
A Christmas special. \$2.00.

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OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN WASHINGTON AND INCLUDES FINE SHELLBARKS, LOUISIANA CREOLE PECANS, WHOLE SHELLED PECANS, SHELLED FILBERTS, AND SHELLED HICKORY NUTS—PECAN MEATS, 80c A POUND.

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Home-made Fruit Cakes, Plum Pudding, Extra Mince Meat, Layer Raisins, Figs, Dates, Stuffed Dates, Florida Oranges and Grape Fruit, Fancy Apples, Malaga Grapes, Fancy French Prunes in glass jars; Olives, Dried Fruits, Seed Raisins, Currants, Citron, Fancy Cakes, Crackers, and Wafers, Guava Jelly, Jams, Preserves, Edam and Pineapple Cheese, Salted Peanuts, and Salted Almonds.

We make a specialty of packing and shipping CHRISTMAS BOXES.

Down Town—Near the Market.

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